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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## BIRTH.

On July 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. MAY, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Nagasaki, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C  
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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 24TH, 1911.

MR. SHELTON HOOPER has resigned his seat on the Sanitary Board as a protest, presumably, against the attitude of the Government towards the Board, revealed in certain questions and answers reported in the proceedings of the Board's last meeting. On June 20th the Board passed a resolution deleting from the repealing clause of the new Sanitation and Conservancy By-laws the words "and at page 480 of the Regulations of Hongkong 1910," but when the By-laws came before the Legislative Council for approval on July 6th these words had been re-inserted. In reply to a question on the subject the President of the Board said the words were re-inserted by the authority of the Colonial Secretary, and he presumed the reason for their re-insertion was that the Colonial Secretary considered them necessary for use and reference in the future. The President of the Board was himself not aware before the Legislative Council had approved the by-laws, that the addition had been made. At the suggestion of Mr. HOOPER, the President of the Board undertook to inform the Government of the "error." Mr. HOOPER has not waited for the Government's reply to that communication, but the

electors who will be asked shortly to appoint another representative will be greatly interested to read what excuse there is to offer for the discourtesy shown to the Board. If recommendations made by the Board are to be calmly ignored in this way, there is little satisfaction to be got out of public representation on the Board. When Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS retired from the Board in January 1909 he said he took leave without a single regret, for the Board's business had been whittled down by new legislation to practically nothing, and the proceedings had become a farce. We do not know that we should be correct in saying that Mr. HOOPER, after serving on the Board for nearly six years, of which about three have been under the new régime, has reached a similar conclusion. It will be admitted, we dare say by the Government as handsomely as by the ratepayers that Mr. HOOPER has rendered a great amount of very useful service on the Board. There is no need for us to dwell at any length upon the close attention he has paid to the work, for the reports of the Board's proceedings have made that fact obvious to all. Nor can it be necessary to recall the valuable services he rendered as a member of the Commission whose report led to the reorganisation of the Sanitary Department and the Board. His great interest in the work, combined with his intimate knowledge and long experience have marked him as one pre-eminently qualified to represent the community on this Board, and the loss of his services therefore evokes more than a formal expression of regret. Though he has frequently been a thorn in the side of the Government, it cannot be denied that his criticisms have always been pertinent and often beneficial to the administration. We trust that the reasons assigned for the resignation of Mr. HOOPER, and the remembrance of those which prompted the retirement of Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS will not have the effect of discouraging others absolutely from undertaking to represent the community on the Board. It is perhaps a thankless office, but in its heart of hearts the community appreciates the service, and certainly recognises that it is highly desirable that public representation on the Board should be fully maintained. From that point of view we are inclined to question the wisdom of the resignation on a matter which did not vitally affect the interests of the community, although it involved a highly important principle to which Mr. HOOPER forcibly called attention by his questions and speeches at the Sanitary Board meeting. It cannot be said that such discourtesy is habitually shown towards the Sanitary Board by the Government, and it seems incredible to us that the circumstances related by Mr. HOOPER can have been deliberately intended as a snub to the Board. Whatever may be the Government's explanation, we are inclined to think that after the public reference made to the matter there is not likely to be another incident of the kind.

Three more fatal cases of plague, Chinese, were reported on Saturday, bringing the year's death roll up to 224.

Mr. C. Pemberton, Secretary of the China Fire Insurance Co., left by the *Empress of Japan* on Saturday on leave. Mr. H. F. Hickman has been appointed Secretary during his absence.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes to be Chairman of the Licensing Board, vice the Hon. Sir Henry May, resigned.

News of another armed robbery has been communicated to police headquarters from Cheung Chau. Six men, one of whom was armed with a knife, are stated to have entered a villager's shop, overpowered the folk and departed with \$37.

Major E. L. Mears, Captain E. S. Johnson, three non-commissioned officers from the Army Service Corps and one non-commissioned officer of the Army Ordnance Corps were attached to the Command from the 25th to 30th November, 1910, inclusive, awaiting passage to England.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. Hazell at the Magistrate's Court on Saturday with kidnapping a married woman from a village in Chinese territory for the purposes of emigration. The case was remanded, and on the next hearing the police will probably prefer a charge of murder against the defendants.

The following police transfers have been made:—Inspector Cameron goes to the Peak from the Central Police Station; Inspector Fenton goes from the Central to No. 8 Station, Sergeant Mackay has been transferred from the Peak to Shamshui; and Sergeant Angus, who was in charge of the latter district, reverts to the Central. Lance Sergeant Fowler proceeds from No. 8 Station to the new station opened at Chun Wan; Lance Sergeant Perkins, late usher at the Magistracy, resumes street duty; and has been succeeded by Acting Lance-Sergeant Spencer from the Peak.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
The Cabinet has considered the political situation, following a conference between Mr. Asquith and the Master of Elibank.

## KING TO ACT ON PREMIER'S ADVICE.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
Lord Lansdowne held a meeting of his supporters at Lansdowne House last night, at which there was an attendance of some 150 politicians.

The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the leaders deprecated the carrying out of extreme measures.

A letter from Mr. Asquith to Mr. Balfour was read, in which the Premier stated that he thought it only courteous and right to let Mr. Balfour know that the Government was unable to accept the Lords' amendments, and, if necessary, he should advise His Majesty the King to exercise his prerogative in order to secure the passing of the Bill into law substantially as it left the House of Commons. His Majesty, the Premier added, had signified that he would consider it his duty to act on that advice.

The meeting did not arrive at any decision. The Unionists previously met at Mr. Balfour's residence, the attendance including Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. Bonar Law.

## DIVIDED COUNSELS.

Unionist accounts of the Lansdowne meeting state that Lord Lansdowne recommended submission to superior force, and was supported by Lord Curzon, Lord St. Aldwyn, the Duke of Devonshire, and Baron Harris, whereas Lord Selborne, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Salisbury, Duke of Bedford, and Lord Willoughby de Broke urged resistance to the end.

The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Telegraph* admit that the crisis is ended. The *Morning Post* and *Standard* advocate resistance to the end.

## EXTREMISTS UNSUBDUED.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
The *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Asquith has written a second letter to Lord Lansdowne in which he has asked for an assurance that the Bill will be passed in its original form. Lord Lansdowne is unable at present to give such assurance, thus indicating that the Extremists are unsubdued, and the immediate creation of peers will perhaps be necessary.

The *Standard's* lobby writer agrees with yesterday's statement in the *Daily Graphic* that Lord Lansdowne will support the Government if the Extremists challenge a division.

## A SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
Considerable significance is attached to an announcement made yesterday afternoon that a public dinner will be tendered to Lord Halsbury on Wednesday in recognition of his services and as showing the determination to support him in insisting upon the amendments as the last safeguard of the constitution. Lord Selborne will preside, and will be supported by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Wyndham. Lord Lovat and Lord Willoughby de Broke are acting as organisers for the Lords, and Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith are acting for the Commons.

## GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
Several newspapers intimate that the Government intends to postpone consideration of the Lords' amendment for a week and to employ the interval in arranging the formalities for the instantaneous creation of fifty peers, who with the present Government supporters will be sufficient to outvote any peers refusing to accept Lord Lansdowne's advice and persist in resisting. Meanwhile Lord Lansdowne will be asked to guarantee the passing of the original Bill.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WHAT IS MR. BALFOUR'S REAL MIND?

THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Mr. Garvin, editor of *The Observer*, in appealing for a large attendance at the banquet to be given in honour of Lord Halsbury says "no surrender" represents the conviction of the mass of the Unionist party and the majority of the leaders. In the event of surrender the Party will be split up never to be reconstructed.

The present leadership, he adds, is a grave thing for the Party which is still ignorant of Mr. Balfour's mind.

## PEACE, BUT NOT AT ANY PRICE.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 22nd.

At the Mansion House banquet given by the Bankers and Merchants, Mr. Lloyd George, in replying to the toast of the prosperity of the public purse, said that peace was the first condition of prosperity, but it was essential for Great Britain to maintain her place and her prestige among the Powers. If a situation were forced upon us in which peace was only preservable by the surrender of the great and beneficent position which Great Britain had won through centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated when her interests were affected as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations, then he said emphatically that peace at the price would be a humiliation which would be intolerable for a great country like ours.

A feature of Mr. Lloyd George's speech according to the papers is that it may be regarded as a warning to Germany in connection with Morocco.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Lloyd George read a passage from manuscript with great deliberation which might be taken as embodying the judgment of yesterday's Cabinet meeting and is meant as a word in season in view of the situation arising from Germany's action in Morocco. The *Standard* says the situation is apparently deemed sufficiently serious for the Government to take the first opportunity of expressing its determination to uphold British prestige at all costs.

Berlin telegrams state that Mr. Lloyd George's speech has been received with astonishment in the Press. Official circles refuse to believe the words were addressed to Germany as negotiations with France are proceeding normally.

## COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

DEBATE ON EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
During the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons Sir Clement Hill urged the adoption of a more liberal Land Ordinance in East Africa.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald denounced the removal of the northern Masai.

The Right Hon. Mr. J. Harcourt, in the course of a lengthy speech, defended the removal of the northern Masai and emphasised the value of the safeguards imposed. He was convinced that their removal was an advantage to the Masai themselves, to other tribes, to the Protectorate itself, and made for good government and the progress of civilisation.

Referring to the acquittal of the Hon. Mr. G. Cole (son of Lord Enniskillen) on a charge of shooting a native, he said if it was found that trial by jury in East Africa led to constant miscarriage of justice, he should consider taking steps to prevent it.

With regard to land tenure in East Africa, Lord Kitchener had thought the terms so good that he had recently become a leaseholder there. Mr. Harcourt contended that the Government, while providing sufficiently for the rapid development of the land system, was securing for itself a fair but small return for the future.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FRANCE AND SPAIN.

FRICTION RENEWED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

A telegram from Paris states that Lieutenant Thiriet, the French instructor of the Sherifian troops, on entering Alcazar was arrested by a Spanish outpost. He was struck and taken to the Spanish commander, who insulted him and released him.

There has been great friction owing to the Moors belonging to Lieut. Thiriet's force deserting to the Spaniards.

General Silvestre has telegraphed to his Government that Lieut. Thiriet was assaulted by a supposed deserter, who drew a revolver, and boxed the ears of a Spanish corporal who interposed. Thiriet was afterwards conducted to General Silvestre, who refused to hold him prisoner.

## RISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

KING'S PRIZE WINNER AND SILVER MEDALLIST.

LONDON, July 22nd.

At Risley Rifle Meeting Garrod, of Oxford University, won the silver medal in the King's Prize with a score of 193. Corporal Trainor (Canada) was second with 192.

The veteran Sparks of London, has won the St. George's Vase.

Clifford, of Canada, has won the King's Prize with an aggregate score of 319.

## BRITISH INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Mr. John Redmond has tabled an amendment to the clause providing for an Insurance Commissioner with a Central Office in Ireland for the collecting of all Irish funds.

## "DAILY MAIL" AVIATION PRIZE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The *Daily Mail* aviation race for a purse of £10,000 was started over a triangular course of 1,010 miles beginning at London, taking in Stirling and Bristol and finishing at London. The conditions provide for compulsory stops at the twelve principal towns along the route, and that the same aeroplane must be used throughout the afternoon.

Intense heat prevailed at the beginning of the race, in which over twenty aviators started on the preliminary stage to Brooklands.

Lieutenant Porte of the British Navy came to grief soon after starting. His machine fell a distance of sixty feet and was wrecked, but the Lieutenant was not hurt. M. Beaumont was the first to arrive at Hendon, but M. Vedrines, who started after him, completed the distance in the quickest time.

## THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Great crowds gathered in Edinburgh to bid farewell to Their Majesties the King and Queen, on their departure for London.

## MR. ASQUITH RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

His Majesty the King has returned to London, and Mr. Asquith has been received in audience at Buckingham Palace.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN WALES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In consequence of the spread of labour troubles in Wales two squadrons of cavalry and a battalion of infantry have been ordered to Bristol.

## THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A message from Washington says that the Senate has passed the Reciprocity Bill in its original form, voting down all amendments. It is believed that President Taft signed the Treaty yesterday.

## TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

## BYE-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
The bye-election at Luton has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (L.) ... 7,619  
Mr. J. O. Hickman (U.) ... 7,006

Liberal majority 613

LATER.

The bye-election at West Somerset has resulted in the return of Mr. Boles, Unionist, who received 5,025 votes, against 4,621 cast for his opponent, Mr. Ward, Liberal.

## AIRMAN'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

At Hendon, while Aviator Kemp was trying a practice flight, the wing of his machine broke and he fell from a great height, and had a miraculous escape.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The match between Hampshire and Worcestershire at Southampton has resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 8 runs.

## TEST CRICKET.

LONDON, July 22nd.—

Barnes has accepted the invitation of the M.C.C. to play for England in Australia.

## LORD ESHER.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Lord Esher, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, has practically recovered.

## THE TURF.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The betting for the Stewards' Cup, to be run at Goodwood on Tuesday, is as follows:—

9 to 1 agst.	Sunningdale.
10 .. 1	Rouney.
10 .. 1	Kunnymede.
100 .. 9	Borrow.
100 .. 8	Poor Boy.
100 .. 7	Mount Felix.
100 .. 7	Vesta.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Duke of Westminster has offered to take over to America a team and ponies for the recovery of the Polo Cup and will bear the expense. Hurlingham Club has accepted the offer and decided to issue a challenge for 1912.

## "DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

## PRINCE TSAI CHEN.

PEKING, July 23rd.  
H.I.H. Prince Tsai Chen, who represented the Chinese Court at the Coronation of King George, returned last night.

## GERMAN-AIRMAN'S FEAT.

FLIES 341 MILES IN 339 MINUTES.

The aviator Hirth has won the Kathreiner prize of 50,000 marks.

With a passenger he flew on the 20th ult. from Munich to Nuremberg, and continued his journey on the 20th to Leipzig and thence to Berlin, where he arrived safely.

Hirth ascended with his passenger at Munich at 6.25 p.m. on the 20th and landed at Nuremberg at 8.30. He started for Berlin at 4.20 p.m. on the 20th and reached Leipzig about 7. The aviator covered the whole distance from Munich to Berlin, 341 miles, in 339 minutes.

## ADMIRAL TOGO AND THE "WORCESTER."

Admiral Togo was the guest of honour at Princes' Restaurant last month at the 18th annual dinner of the Worcester Association.

Replying to the toast of the evening Admiral Togo said:—"Worcester is a name very dear to me and one which I have never for a moment forgotten during the last 30 years. It gives me the greatest pleasure to think that this my second visit to England has enabled me to satisfy my long cherished desire, which is to look once more on the dear old Worcester and meet you all so dear to me. The gentlemen who are here to-night are not necessarily all mutual acquaintances, you are all different ages and different professions, and I, for instance, am of a different nationality, but there is one common bond which joins us all here, and that bond is the Worcester. Seeing you here this evening, I feel as if I were meeting again the friends of my youth, and my mind goes back to the old days when a young man on board the Worcester. I was taught with some of you how to make knots and splices. At the same time my memory recalls to me the form and voice of my old master, Captain Smith. He was to me the kindest of masters and most generous of captains. During our late war he often wrote me kind letters, which were a source of great comfort and encouragement to me, coming as they did from far-off England, which to me is a second mother country."



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Though we have had no cyclonic visitation this year it seems as if we could scarcely miss such longer the many that are being generated in the typhoon area. Warnings now come to hand as many as three at a time, and with equally weather and the signals up it is difficult to forget all about the dread typhoon which is in our vicinity.

The fairly large audience which attended the lecture on Christian Science on Thursday was called upon to perform a feat of physical endurance which many declined to attempt. To sit still in a warm hall, with the atmosphere gradually becoming more sultry, and a thirst becoming clamant, was too much to expect from a Hongkong audience, and after the first half hour the departures were numerous. Still, they did not influence the lecturer, who proceeded with his message quite undisturbed and finished what he had to say in his own time.

While departures from the meeting may have been justified by dinner engagements or fatigue, it seemed to me that many who left early were very inconsiderate in the manner of their retiring. Very few of them seemed to think of tiptoeing or moving out quietly. No, their feet went down with Anglo-Saxon firmness and unnecessary noises. Such rudeness is inexcusable and ought not to come from people who consider themselves ladies or gentlemen.

Perhaps I may be allowed another comment while on this subject. I wish to refer to the idea that some folks have that they can ventilate their own ideas at meetings called for a particular purpose. At the meeting on Thursday the lecturer was asked if he would answer questions at the close of his address, and very properly, though with unnecessary abruptness, I thought, he answered in the negative. If folks have any ideas concerning Christian Science, if they wish to combat its teachings, then it is "up to them" to do so, and if they are very keen on the subject they will probably hire a meeting place and give expression to their thoughts. But it is not playing the game to expect people, who go to the expense and trouble of arranging a meeting for the exposition of their tenets, to give opponents a chance of airing their own particular ideas on the subject. In other words, people should not go to a lecture so filled with their own objections that they cannot appreciate what the lecturer has to say. A public meeting is different. So long as order is observed questions may then be legitimately addressed. I have always held the same idea with regard to political meetings at home. A candidate calls a meeting of his supporters. A crowd of the opposition party come in and interrupt and ask the same old questions which have been addressed time and again to candidates in every part of the country. When a public meeting is called and questions are invited, then the speaker is prepared to undergo a heckling, but not otherwise.

The complaint made by a correspondent in the *Daily Press* a few days ago concerning the noise made by the running of the tram is quite justified, but the public grievance on this score is not confined to the limited area defined in the letter. I cannot conceive that in any town in England the authorities would permit a public nuisance of this kind to continue. It is not an unavoidable nuisance, and if it is not remedied by the time the new Law Courts are occupied I tremble to think what may happen to the tramway manager. I recollect an occasion when the Chief Justice threatened to commit the Postmaster-General or a subordinate officer for contempt of Court, for causing a noise in the necessary process of stamping letters within earshot of the Judicial Bench. The threat was not carried out, however, but the Judges are at last avenged on the Postmaster-General, whose sanctum in the new Post Office is within a few feet of a very noisy section of the tram line!

The mention of the Post Office reminds me that I have been asked by more than one resident whether the Post Office has discontinued the use of the board which had a place on the front of the old Post Office proclaiming to all and sundry each day the mails that had arrived and the mails expected during the day. Not being able to answer the question myself, I pass it on to the powers-that-be.

British hospitality receives a high compliment from the Japanese organ published in English, the *Manchurian Daily News*. It remarks that the Japanese who visited Weihaiwei were entertained by Sir James and Lady Lockhart and government officers and their wives "with the true British hospitality that made even the several Japanese ladies of the party feel themselves quite at home." That must have been a triumph.

I am glad to see that the King's Prize has gone this year to a Colonial. The men from the overseas dominions have made a good show in all sport, and no one will begrudge the blue ribbon of marksmen going to Canadian Clifford. I have not heard if any of our Hongkong men entered any of the competitions at Bletley. Captain Lamert would be a worthy representative.

The suggestion that the postage rates by the Siberian route ought to be increased is one of those that are needed occasionally to make us "count our blessings." We grow a little irritable, forgetting that, after all, it is quicker than the route via Suez and that we are getting more than our money's worth, as the service is conducted at a loss. Such a reminder ought to be framed at the Post Office for the benefit of the chronic grumbler who haunts that place.

The thief who attempted to steal the pair of trousers off a sleeping man almost deserved a better fate than seven days' imprisonment. Such cheek is lost in humble callings. He ought to be a financier or a landowner.

The City Hall, I notice, has undergone improvement which will be appreciated by the public. The old wooden stair leading to the gallery has been removed and stairways built of stone now lead up to either side of the gallery. This removes what must have been regarded as a serious source of danger in the event of fire breaking out, two exits now being provided in place of one.

In these days when claims for compensation are advanced for almost any cause, it must be considered remarkable that the Peers whose privileges are about to be curtailed have not thought of making any such claim upon the Government. Men who have spent money, say, on party causes with the promise of a peerage, must consider they have not got their money's worth if they are to be deprived of their privileges in controlling the legislation of the country.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## THE OLD POST OFFICE.

We learn that the Government has let the old Post Office to a Chinese speculator for the sum of \$406 a month. It is the intention of the lessee, we understand, to put in shop fronts, and to build a verandah. We are informed that he has already succeeded in letting the ground floor at rentals amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,000 a month. This will occasion no surprise to those who have the slightest knowledge of the value of shop property in the neighbourhood, but we fancy the announcement that the Government has leased this property for the paltry sum of a little more than \$400 a month will be read with amazement. The Government's reply to public criticism will probably be that the property was let by public tender and that this was the highest offer received; but surely the Government were under no obligation to accept an offer so ridiculously absurd. We understand that the property is leased for two years with the option of renewal.

## WATSON'S NEW AERATED WATER FACTORY.

To-day Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., commence the manufacture of their well-known aerated waters in the factory which has been specially built for the purpose beyond Causeway Bay. It is not only a model factory in all respects, but it is, with one or possibly two exceptions, we understand, the largest aerated water factory in the world. The very latest labour-saving machinery has been installed for every operation, from bottling to filling and corking, as well as devices for the rapid transport of cases from the machines in the factory to the steam launch. In the new premises, which were designed and erected under the supervision of the firm of Palmer & Turner, architects, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. have every facility for meeting the growing demand for these mineral waters of their manufacture which have long enjoyed a high reputation in the East and for the manufacture of their new sparkling mineral water, Pycris, which is rapidly coming into popular favour.

## HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society was held in the City Hall last week-end, Commodore C. J. Eyres, R.N., presiding.

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the affairs of the Society were in a satisfactory condition, which was largely due to the individual efforts of a few members. He referred to the great loss the Society suffered in the departure of Sir Henry May, and was of opinion that every new resident who possessed musical talents should be invited to join.

The motion, on being seconded and put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Marshall Wood (Secretary) proposed that a distinction should be drawn between active and non-active members.

Mr. F. C. Barlow seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The retiring members of committee were re-elected, and the names of Messrs. Ralph, F. Austin, J. W. White and H. F. Campbell were added to that body.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers, the President and Mr. Denman Fuller concluded the meeting.

## CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS IN CHINA.

The King has been pleased to appoint—

Mr. William Henry Wilkinson to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Consular District of Mukden, to reside at Mukden;

Mr. Richard Howard Mortimore to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Consular District of Chengtu, to reside at Chengtu;

Mr. Harry Halton Fox to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Chofoo, to reside at Chofoo;

Mr. Berthold George Tours to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Wuhu, to reside at Wuhu;

Mr. John Langford Smith to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Tengyueh, to reside at Tengyueh; and

Mr. Harold Porter to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China (all to date May 25).

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 22nd.

## REVOLUTIONARY ALARMS.

The most astounding tales are in circulation just at present regarding a rebellion to take place during the sixth intercalary moon. According to these rumours the heads of the rebels have at their disposal a force of no less than forty thousand men who are at present in hiding in various provinces and districts. On the signal for revolt being given one body will attack Lung Chow from Yueh Nam, another will attack Chiu Chow from Formosa, while a third will attack the Heung Shan District from Macao. Even more improbable is the statement that the rebels are being backed up by "a certain Power" who has promised the aid of warships should the first actions of the rebels meet with any success. Many persons are sending their families out of Canton in fear of such a rising, and there is a vague sensation of unrest throughout the whole city. One of the leading newspapers here comments on these rumours and strongly denies that there is any truth in them. The paper urges the populace to remain calm and to place full confidence in the Government. How much credence is to be placed in these rumours it is impossible to say, but it would seem certain that the revolutionists were very much disheartened by the fiasco of a few months ago.

July 21st.

## DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

Some time ago, over four hundred time-expired soldiers were sent home to their native villages. Most of these men are natives of the Ku Chiu Prefecture and other districts along the North River. It is now said that hardly a man of this number has been able to find work in his own place, and that the majority of them have found their way back to this city in the hope of finding employment. Here it is significant that very few of this number have re-enlisted, although when they were disbanded the Government gave them every facility to join on for a second term of service.

## PUNISHING OFFICIALS.

In the country places of the Nam Hoi and Pan Yu Districts there has been a great deal of gambling going on lately and the law has been outraged so flagrantly that several of the better class people have petitioned the Viceroy to enquire into the matter. This has been done, and the deputy employed reports to His Excellency that the state of things is even worse than was stated in the petition. The Viceroy has therefore caused the Magistrates of these two districts to be severely reprimanded and has given each a black mark as punishment.

## GAMBLING AT MACAO.

It is reported here that acting under directions from the Waiwup, the Chief Law Commissioner at Peking has held a conference with the Portuguese Minister relative to the gambling carried on at Macao. The Canton Self-Government Society, being encouraged by this news, thinks it time they should make a move in the matter, and they have invited the citizens to attend a general meeting to be held on the 29th day of this moon. At the meeting suggestions for the best way to suppress gambling at Macao will be called for, and these will be embodied in a document to be sent to the capital.

## A TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A crime has just been committed in the Shun Tak District that puts in the shade all previous crimes committed in that turbulent locality. A few days ago the officer in charge of the troops employed in clearing out bad characters came to the Chung Chong village, and had an interview with the chief elder, a man named Lo Yik Kung. The officer demanded the names of all the bad characters in the village, and Lo gave the names of about twenty. After a time the officer went away, and it was not long before the whole village knew of what had transpired. At about 9 p.m. when Lo was sitting reading a large number of men burst into the house and seized the unfortunate man. He at once saw that they were a band of the worst characters in the place, so he offered them \$1,000 dollars if they would molest him. They rejected his offer, and even when he promised them ten times the sum they would not let him go, but said they would kill him. He then saw that his doom was sealed and begged that they would allow him to commit suicide by taking opium. This they also refused, and then they bound him hand and foot and carried him outside the village. Here the wretched man was stripped and bound to a tree and the miscreants hacked his body into a hundred pieces with knives. If such atrocities are perpetrated on those who assist the government, it is no wonder that the authorities find the work of clearing out these banditti so difficult.

## A QUEER REFORMATORY.

Some time ago there was established in the Nam Hoi District a Reformatory, where first offenders were sent to learn a useful trade. The trades chosen were cloth weaving and the manufacture of those little towels with which the Chinese so love to use to wipe their faces. From time to time the Nam Hoi Magistrate complained that there were no efficient persons to teach these industries nor money to carry on the good work of the institution. Hence it has happened that the place has degenerated into an ordinary Chinese gaol, where the prisoners simply "sit" (to use a native idiom) until their sentence has expired. It is to be hoped that the Government will take this matter in hand and assist this reformatory, for there is no doubt that such an institution has an almost unlimited opportunity for doing good and useful work.

## MORE ROBBERIES.

The Magistrate of the Kwongtung District has telegraphed to the Viceroy asking for additional soldiers, arms and ammunition to be sent without delay, as the robbers in the district are at present beyond his control. The gentry of the place have raised a militia force of one hundred men and have petitioned the Viceroy to provide them with rifles and ammunition. The Viceroy has ordered a body of troops to proceed to the troubled district at once and has instructed the head of the Arsenal to send the rifles and ammunition as requested.

## A WISE ORDER.

It has come to the ears of the Viceroy that in the operations against bad characters when these are captured instead of being handed over to the civil authorities at once they are often kept for days and even weeks in the military camps. In many cases the soldiers have been bribed or intimidated into letting the prisoners escape, and so the ends of justice are defeated. The Viceroy has now issued an order that on no account whatever is a prisoner to be kept in the camps, but to be handed over to the civil authorities within three days at latest.

## SMUGGLING.

A great deal of arms and ammunition has lately been smuggled into the province, and it has transpired that a lot of this comes into the country through the little ports near Kwong-chun Wan. The authorities have therefore ordered the Chief of the Likin Stations in this district (Shin Tsing) to keep a sharp look out on all vessels both leaving and entering these ports. Vessels bound for Canton are to be specially watched.

## THE PLAGUE.

According to the report sent by the Chief of Police, 64 persons died of plague in the city during the last 10 days. This shows a considerable decrease, as during the previous 10 days no less than 86 died. It is to be very much doubted, however, if these statistics are much to be relied upon, as the people do not like the police or any other branch of the government to interfere with their private affairs. As a matter of fact, there is stated to be quite a great deal of sickness in the City, and those who have to daily traverse the crowded narrow streets with their hot vitiated air wonder how otherwise can be the case. One feature of the streets just now is the large number of unhealthy looking children suffering from various skin diseases. This is especially noticeable in Hsuan, where crowds of these children are employed in the silk and ginger mills.

## MUTUAL DEFENCE.

News comes from the Shin Yi District that the robbers of that locality have been more than ordinarily busy and that persons are living in fear of their lives. So serious is the state of affairs that the District Magistrate has called upon the inhabitants of the largest villages to form guards for their protection. Twenty men for this purpose are to be maintained in each village, while walls are to be repaired and gates erected as a means of keeping the marauders at bay. It is such incidents as this that show that the arm of the law possesses very little strength outside the precincts of this city. The Viceroy is making great efforts to clear the bad characters from the country places, but it is no easy task. Not only is their name legion, but they are often protected from the authorities by the so-called gentry and village elders, who, unless report greatly slanders them, are often in league with the law breakers. The peculiar clan system that exists in this Province is also a stumbling block in the way of justice.

## THE VOLUNTEER CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The Hongkong contingent along with the other Colonial troops visited Buckingham Palace on Friday, June 30th, and received medals from the King to commemorate the Coronation of His Majesty.

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

MIDDLEWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Judging by the large attendance at the Circus on Saturday night, the popularity of this combination would appear to be on the increase. Saturday's performance went with even a better swing than usual, and the applause of the well-filled tent was sustained from beginning to end. To many the attraction was the final in the boxing contest for middleweight honours between Corporal Scorton of the KOYLI and Seaman Torrey of Submarine 37. Both men were new to the sport in Hongkong, and the fact that they worked their way into the final of the competition gave promise of a stirring six rounds for the prize presented by the proprietors of the Circus. But those who went to see the match were disappointed. Scorton apparently respected his opponent too much to come to close quarters, and Torrey found it difficult to get at the Corporal, who either mothered, or footed it round the ring. Such was the state of affairs for two rounds. In the third, and last the men had just come out of a clinch near the sailor's corner when time was called. Just then Torrey had a blow under way, and it struck after the time-keeper's shout. Scorton then apparently lost his head, for while the seaman's hands were by his sides and as he was about to return to his chair, the soldier dealt him a heavy blow on the groin, which sent the sailor down. The referee very properly declared Torrey the winner. Torrey was challenged by Gunner Kingland, and notwithstanding the heavier weight of the latter, he is willing to meet him in a ten round bout. He is also anxious to again try conclusions with Scorton.

## THE LATE MR. P. EDULJI KHAMBATTA.

The funeral of the late Mr. P. Edulji Khambatta took place at the Happy Valley on Friday afternoon after due performance of Zoroastrian rites and ceremonies. The community showed their profound respect for the deceased by attending in large numbers.

A correspondent sends us the following account of Mr. Edulji's career:—

Mr. P. Edulji was born in Bombay on the 28th May, 1832, so that he was just nearing the age of eighty years when death called upon him. During his school and college career he had greatly distinguished himself, and in the only office had the honour of being a West Scholar of the Elphinstone Institution of Bombay, which in later years developed into the present Elphinstone School and the Elphinstone College. After completing his College education, Mr. Khambatta joined one of the many educational institutions in Bombay as a class teacher, while for many years he continued to work as a private tutor in several rich Parsi families. One of the Headmen of these, appreciating his high qualities, sent him to China as an assistant in his branch office. Many anecdotes of the deceased used to relate of his early adventures when the voyage from India to China had to be undertaken and accomplished in the old ships of those days. He left Bombay on June 30th, 1856, in a ship which reached Whampoa on August 16th, 1856. For some time he was employed as an assistant to the Parsi firm established at Whampoa in those days. Later on, when Hongkong was first established and the business sphere of activity was transferred, the deceased gentleman came over to this Colony, and for a number of years was an assistant in the local P. & O. Co.'s office. Later on he joined the now defunct firm of Messrs. Tata & Co., and was for some time manager of their local branch. Having acquired sufficient knowledge of the custom and the yarn market, the deceased worked in an independent capacity as a broker in this business with several well established firms, notably Messrs. K. B. Pabany, Cawaji Pallonji & Co., and others. It was during his early career in this Colony that the deceased left for his home in India. But from the period of his establishing himself as a yarn and cotton broker, he had never been to Bombay for a period of well-nigh one decade. The deceased was deservedly regarded by the community as a great scholar, and was known for his shrewd business capacity and independent expression of his views. The late Sir H. N. Mody, Kt., greatly admired the deceased, and the two were great and fast friends for a number of years. During recent years, however, the deceased had lived a very retired life. At one time the deceased was a Trustee and Secretary of the Zoroastrian Trust, Bombay. He had no male issue; a widowed daughter and her family in Bombay are left to mourn his loss.

## TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

TOO MUCH OFFICIAL CONTR. I.

[BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

TOKYO, June 5.

An incident which has just occurred in connection with the Tokyo Stock Exchange is at once interesting and instructive. Transactions on "Change" are managed in Japan much as they are managed elsewhere. A man may buy or sell for delivery at the end of the current month, or of the next month, or of the month after the latter. Three months is the limit for time bargains, and during that interval the buyer or the seller must keep the transaction marinated. Moreover, delivery need not be taken actually. The shares may be re-bought or re-sold at any moment before the date matures, in which case the transaction becomes one of margin, or "buying" or "selling" on margin. As a matter of fact, fully 80 per cent. of the operations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are of that character. The shares themselves are never called into tangible existence. Some years ago the Government, alarmed at the prevalence of a gambling spirit such as these statistics displayed, suddenly issued an order restricting to one month the period for time bargains. The effect upon the Exchange was disastrous. Prices fell with ruinous rapidity, and the end of the arbitrage and hedge proceeding was that the vote had to be cancelled and the official chiefly responsible lost his post. There are also "spot" transactions. These are conducted on the theory of immediate delivery. But it is only a theory. Certain intervals have always been allowed in practice, and that interval is fixed at five days. Within five days, however, re-selling or re-buying is also possible, and since in the case of "spot" transactions no margin has to be put up, while at the same time the brokerage is comparatively small, such re-purchases or re-sales steadily grow in volume until they come to represent some 20 per cent. of the total operations of the Exchange. Then again officialdom fell into a state of trepidation, and a Departmental Ordinance appeared, like a bolt from the blue, interdicting all spot transactions unless the scrip was actually delivered. Something like a panic ensued, and although a week has elapsed since the issue of the Ordinance, confidence is not yet restored. No one denies that the existing system has been abused or that some remedy is advisable. But people are asking why officialdom behaved so precipitately and why counsel was not taken with those directly concerned? Why should a period of five days be considered illegal for a time bargain if any other period up to three months is legal? And what security is there that the authorities will not step in again with some crippling veto in another direction? The fact is that Japan's institutions are in some respects more advanced than her commercial morality. She has stock exchanges modelled after the best designs, but she is deficient in the personnel necessary to operate them. In England the brokers themselves correct abuses which threaten to disturb their business. In Japan the brokers lean upon the Government so that their capacity of self-help is impaired. The criticism is not applicable to brokers alone. The criticism is not applicable to the Japanese in this Stock Exchange incident. Japan would do better if her business men learned to be more independent and if her officials educated that independence by relying on it.

## THE SULTAN OF KEDAH, K.C.M.G.

The "Court Circular" recently contained the following announcement:—

The King this morning received the Sultan of Kedah, and conferred upon him the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Kedah is a British-protected State situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula. It has an estimated population of 150,000 and an area of 3,000 square miles. The Sultan, who succeeded in 1881, is assisted by a British Adviser, who has a seat on the Council.

## THE PESCADORE ISLANDS.

Writing on the Pescadore Islands a correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Were it not for the geographical position of the Pescadore Islands, which would be valuable to any Government, but situated where they are they occupy a magnificent strategic position. They are hard rocks and dry sand. They produce no crops and can hardly support any life, but they form the key to many doors in the Far East. They are less than a day's steaming from Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and other important ports of Southern China. Little more than a day will take a fleet to the Philippines or Hongkong, and Formosa, which of course cannot be held by any enemy till the Pescadores are first captured. For many years China held the Pescadores and understood their value, but was unable to take advantage of them. In 1884 the French took the islands and blockaded Formosa. The graves of Admiral Courbet and others testify to the number of French victims who died of cholera at that time. Then in 1894 the Japanese captured the Pescadores. Large harbours with splendid anchorages for a fleet of any size, and situated in such a central position, go to make the Pescadores a naval base of very first rank. The Japanese are fully alive to their value, and an enemy would think twice before attacking them in this strategic island, bristling with forts. Needless to say, the islands are connected with Formosa and the outside world by cable and also by wireless telegraphy. Steamers of the Osaka Steam Navigation Co. call about a dozen times each month, affording direct and good communication with Formosa and Japan. Formerly these islands were the terror of mariners, now every night strong lights flash out from splendid lighthouses. Coal of an inferior quality is found on one of the islands.

## INTIMATIONS

## The Food Question

## EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp &amp; Co.

Have Just Received a New Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN &amp; WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

PRINCE'S PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETS,

RAZORS,









**NAPIER JOHNSTONES'**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FOR INFANTS,  
INVALIDS  
and the  
AGED.

**BENIGER'S**  
FOOD  
assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Beniger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Beniger's Food and How to Use It. This contains a "Complete Guide to the Feeding of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free application to Beniger's Food, One Week, Manchester, Eng. Beniger's Food is sold in tin by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

By Special Appointment to H.M. The King  
**WHITELEYS**  
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE WORLD

HIGH QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION  
General Illustrated Catalogue (1,250 Pages) or any Departmental List Mailed Free to bona fide applicants.

**WM. WHITELEY, LTD**  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS  
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士通力汽水  
**THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON**

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"  
**SPARKLET SYPHON,**

which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.  
PRICE:—\$2.50 Each.  
BULBS at 90 cents per box.  
WHOLESALE PRICE:—  
SYPHONS per doz \$16.00 f.o.b.  
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**KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

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**THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.**

SIR HEDWORTH LAMBTON'S VIEWS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"]

"But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, he shall bear his sin, for he hath not blown the trumpet, and so shall he be numbered among the transgressors."—Isaiah 62:1.

A few months ago the Government encouraged a distinguished general on the Active List, holding an important and highly-paid appointment, to write a pamphlet supporting Government policy, which pamphlet also contained a paragraph or two of shrewd allusion to the War Minister.

Therefore if there is any honourable logic remaining in the land, it cannot be improper for an Admiral on the Active List, but on half-pay, to express his disapproval of this proposed Declaration of London.

The Prime Minister's reply to questions in the House of Commons yesterday make it fairly clear that the approval of the Sea Lords has not been obtained for this Declaration, so detrimental to the Royal Navy.

In the spring of this year the Government by the voice of Mr. McKenna claimed the right to state that any question had the approval of the Board of Admiralty if two Lords of the Admiralty had agreed to it. This is the truth, but it has the same relation to the whole truth as a satellite shining planet.

I had the honour to be the Naval Private Secretary 1894-1897 to the Liberal Lord Spencer and the Unionist Lord Goschen, and if either of those front rank statesmen had informed Parliament and the country that a policy had the approval of the Board of Admiralty, it meant that approval included that of the Sea Lords, they would as soon have thought of pawing the Government furniture in their official residence as to make a misleading pledge.

An important question affecting the Navy should be threshed out by the full Board of Admiralty in the time-honoured fashion sitting round the table as depicted in a print in my possession, dated 1808.

Any other procedure is a deception on England, and deceptions because not illegal are none the less immoral.

Over a hundred Admirals on the Retired List, many of them most distinguished, and all old and experienced men, have made a most temperate appeal to the Prime Minister to grant further consideration before ratifying this Declaration of London, which they know to be fraught with deadly danger to the Empire, yet the Liberal Press and apparently the Prime Minister throw aside their earnest and friendly petition with the haughty disdain of Caesar marching to his doom.

The Declaration affects the Navy far more than it does politicians, for if things go wrong the latter will throw the blame on the former, as in 1756.

"When the news reached England" (I am quoting from Fortescue's "History of the British Army") "the nation, frantic with rage and shame, looked about savagely for a scapegoat, and the unfortunate Admiral Byng was shot because Newcastle deserved to be hanged."

It must be evident that throughout Germany has acted the manly part, while England's record is that of womanly surrender.

The Liberal Party has exchanged the staff of common sense for a bunch of mistletoe, and longs to be embraced by any snail who whistles the magic word "peace." A little more of Penelope and a good deal less of Cressida would be better.

I expect most Englishmen will feel that in this business the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary are now exactly in the position of Christian and his younger friend Hopedale when they walked into the snares of the Flatlerer, and it will be remembered that when released and before proceeding on their pilgrimage they received a severe flogging for having accepted the warnings of the shepherds. Well, in this business the Navy have been faithful, none can deny that they have been faithful.

The ratification or non-ratification will be settled within a week of the Coronation of our ballor King, and a whole Empire is watching to see if we have that "faithful Senate" without which it is impossible to expect "victorious fleets."

I rejoice to see that my old Radical friend, Mr. Atherley-Jones, refuses to be a bandwagon to the party whip, and I trust his example will be followed by all independent men, for those who vote for this Declaration without assenting to it have the approval of the Sea Lords should have their names indelibly blackened on a scroll of shame neither to be forgotten nor forgiven.

This Declaration of London may be briefly summed up as doing what it ought not to do, and leaving undone what it ought to have done, and there is no health for England in it.

The Navy and Commerce are on one side, and a handful of political lawyers on the other. If the Government persists with this Declaration, I think it not unfair to recall the denunciation spoken so many centuries ago—

"Woe unto you also, ye Lawyers! for ye have men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HEDWORTH LAMBTON, Admiral.

48, Bryanston-square, W., June 27.

ACTION TAKEN AT LLOYD'S.

A petition signed, it is claimed, by an overwhelming majority of the active underwriters members of Lloyd's has been forwarded to the Committee praying them to refer the proposed Declaration to the opinion of the interested parties, and should not be ratified without receiving further consideration.

Signatures to this petition were first subscribed on Thursday, and naturally many names of great weight appear. The petition is especially interesting as representing the first concerted action that has been taken by Lloyd's underwriters, since the voting against the Declaration by marine insurance members of the London Chamber of Commerce can scarcely be regarded as representative. But it is quite clear that the movement has no official significance. The idea of obtaining signatures appears to have originated with one or two members, and it is claimed that the support of the great majority of underwriters was given almost spontaneously. It is quite possible that even at this time of day some members who signed had not equipped themselves with any wide knowledge of the position, but others, there can be no doubt, have made a point of mastering the proposals and discussing their probable effect.

**INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS.**

It should be noted that the petition refers to the "interests of the country," not to the "interests of underwriters." The reason for this is clear. Those who are actively opposing the ratification claim that as underwriters they will be able to look after their special whatever happens; but also from their special knowledge as underwriters they believe that the commerce of the country will suffer if the Declaration be ratified. At present when goods are to be shipped by any vessel named a policy is usually granted in which the risks of war are included; and when shipments for a year are insured on open covers, by which means an enormous amount of business is transacted, the war risk is also included, subject to the provision that indemnity against such risks shall cease after 15 days notice.

The most recent illustration of this clause was seen early in March, when, owing to the disturbed conditions, underwriters gave notice that after 15 days and until further notice insurances on goods to and from Mexico would not cover the risks of war.

The ordinary policy insuring hulls for a particular voyage usually gives indemnity against war risks, but when hulls are insured for a year a clause is inserted known as the "Free of Capture and Seizure Clause," in which war risks are expressly excluded. Then when there are no war risks on the horizon owners can, if they choose, obtain the extra cover for a nominal premium, such as 2s. 6d. per cent, just as even now owners sometimes specially insure their vessels trading in Eastern seas against the risk of mines laid during the Russo-Japanese War at a premium of 5d. or 6d. per cent.

The opinion is now freely expressed that if the Declaration be ratified, the conversion of private ships into merchantmen on the high seas will be freely allowed, underwriters will not be able to freely exclude war risks, and for nothing, or for only a nominal rate. They will in every case exclude such risks, and shipowners and merchants who want war insurance in time of peace may have to pay substantial rates, while it is argued that if this country were at war the insurance premiums would be tremendous.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION. Among the small minority who did not sign the petition there were some who took exception to the particular phrase and would have signed if it had been thought advisable to make some amendment in the wording; others refrained, perhaps, because of the political party instinct, while there are no doubt able men who believe that underwriters stand to gain more by ratification than they are likely to lose by not ratifying. There cannot be a doubt that the rank and file of marine underwriters in London, many of whom have made it their business to study the proposals, read the debates in Parliament, and the speeches that have been made elsewhere, are strongly opposed to the Declaration of London in its present form.

**THE DIRECTORS OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"]

"The expert adviser was the Director of Naval Intelligence, who was always an Admiral of distinction."

Extract from *The Times* report of Mr. McKenna's speech in the House of Commons, June 23.

"I do not know if it will cause much surprise if I point out that Mr. McKenna's 'always' should have been 'never.' No holder of the office of Director of Naval Intelligence had ever previously hoisted his flag as an Admiral, though most of them became Admirals of much distinction after quitting the Naval Intelligence Department. The first Director of Naval Intelligence was Captain Lewis Beaumont, to be followed by Captain Reginald Custance, Captain H.S.H. Otley, Louis of Battenberg, Captain Director of Naval and Captain Bligh. The only Director of Naval Intelligence who was on the Flag List at the time of his appointment is the present occupant—the Hon. A. Navy List for his 'war and peacetime services,' all I find is 'Aide-de-camp to the King, 1st January, 1907, to 1st March, 1908, when he was promoted to Rear-Admiral; Director of Naval Intelligence, 1909.'"

Mr. McKenna's opinion that it is improper for officers on the Active List, but on half-pay, to publicly state their views is also incorrect. Any officer who is not employed has as much right to express his opinion on any subject under the sun as any other Englishman. This is an axiom that no one who has any regard for liberty will dispute. The corollary is, of course, that any officer on half-pay who does dare to disagree with his official superiors cannot complain if he is never employed again.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HEDWORTH LAMBTON, Admiral.

48, Bryanston-square, W., June 30.

P.S.—Many correspondents have asked me where the "Lancet" comes from. I refer them to the 11th chapter of St. Luke.

**THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.**

The French railway from Tong-King reached Yunnanfu, the provincial capital, a year ago, thus bringing the eastern market into close touch with the world, and British Consular report, and I was glad that Tong-Yueh had lost its place as a source of supply, and its future of the port and its markets would be confined to a purely local sphere of influence. It has caused some surprise that events have not entirely justified these fears. The values of trade during the year under review are slightly higher than usual, and the present close connection with the Yunnan railway is a distributor of the cotton cloth and cotton yarn which constitute the main demand of the Yunnan market. In the movements of China trade it is not unusual to meet factors which are difficult of comprehension and which present no satisfactory explanation when viewed from ordinary economic stand-points. The Yunnan railway is a case in point. The cotton yarn, which is taken to the towns of Mong-Tse, Shensi within a day's journey, is carried by the Irrawaddy and Bhamo for a journey of 32 days by pack-mule over rough and difficult mountain roads past Tong-Yueh and Talifu.

In spite of every disadvantage, however, the Tong-Yueh merchants have continued throughout the year to lay down their yarn at Yunnanfu and to do so at a profit in competition with the railway-borne article. It is impossible to believe that such an anomaly can continue when the organization of the railway traffic has been completed, but the meanwhile merchants have recovered confidence, the stocks which were allowed to become depleted are being rapidly restored, and Tong-Yueh continues for the moment to act as a distributing centre not only for the neighbouring Yungchang market, but also for Talifu, Likang, and Singan, whilst considerable quantities of goods under transit pass as far as the distant Fuzhou markets to Chongqing, Suifu and the Chienchong Valley, all districts which fall within the normal sphere of the railway at Yunnanfu.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**

TO CLEAR FOR

**NEW STOCK**

	SELLING PRICE.	FORMER PRICE.
AUTO-RACHALS	\$1,100	\$1,500
AUTO-MANUAL	\$ 800	\$1,000
RACHALS	\$ 550	\$ 800
BRINSMEAD	\$ 500	\$ 750
WEBER	\$ 495	\$ 700
KK-UESS	\$ 400	\$ 625
WEBER	\$ 395	\$ 575
CHALLENGER	\$ 385	\$ 525
SCHIEDMAYER	\$ 350	\$ 600

**ROBINSONS.**

**DINNEFORD'S**  
MAGNESIA  
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.  
Safest and most Effective Remedy for Regular Use.  
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bileous Affections.

**COTTON CULTIVATION IN CHINA.**

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking has furnished the following memorandum on the cultivation of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods in the Imperial Maritime Customs for China to foreign countries of 1,494,825 cwt., valued at 23,141,234 Haikwan taels (about £3,788,800). This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous year's export, and of just 60 per cent. over the average quantity exported during the preceding four years.

The average value per cwt. has risen from 12.70 taels in 1906 to 15.95 taels in 1910. The demand from Japan and even the Continent of Europe in the second half of the year sent prices up to a record level in Peking, Hankow, and Shanghai; but Tientsin cotton was quoted in the last named market at approximately 64 1/2 lb. Statistics of the distribution of this foreign export are not available, but it is probable that some 90 per cent. went, as in previous years, to Japan.

While the high prices in India during the past two years is mainly responsible for the increase in exports of China cotton, the allround increase in production, more especially in North China, undoubtedly in great measure due to the substitution of cotton for the opium poppy as a result of the measures taken by the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of opium.

Official encouragement has been given to the formation of societies for the study of cotton cultivation. In several provinces, notably Szechuan, Shantung, Hihai, and Yunnan, the government has made free distributions of seed, both native and foreign, and have appointed agents to instruct the people in improved methods of cultivation. The experiments which have been carried on during the past year in Hihai province appear to have been particularly successful.

Unfortunately, the increased demand and high price paid for Chinese cotton has proved a price paid for the honey of the native growers and much for the honey of the native growers and much for the honey of the native growers and much for the honey of the native growers.

An international committee of merchants interested in the trade has lately been formed in Shanghai and is now engaged, in co-operation with the Chinese authorities and the native cotton velds, in devising measures for putting an end to the practice of watering cotton.

According to a recent report, there are now thirty-three cotton mills working in China, of which about one-half are situated in Shanghai. The number of spindles is given as 903,416, and of looms as 3,808. The total annual output is placed, on a moderate estimate, at 272,000,000 lb. of yarn and 45,600,000 yards of shirtings and drills.

**PRESS TELEGRAMS FROM LONDON.**

The Press telegrams despatched from London to other parts of the British Isles and to foreign countries on Thursday, June 23rd, amounted to 847,000 words. On the following day, that of the Royal Progress, 370,000 words were despatched at Press rates. The average daily total is from 1,000 to 200,000 words. Between 50 and 60 thousand words were despatched from the Abbey direct by means of the daygrammophone of chutes and pneumatic tubes. On the day of the King Edward's Coronation in 1902 the Press telegrams sent from London made a total of about 500,000 words, and on the day of the Royal Progress in that year about 170,000.

**AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS**

**THORNE'S**

OLD VAT  
No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

[902]

**SANTAL MIDY**

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in

**FORTY-FOUR HOURS**  
without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.  
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne  
Sold by all Chemists.

SELF CURE NO FURTHER MEDICAL TREATMENT REQUIRED. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THERAPION No. 21

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HULL, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY."

Captain E. J. Stallard, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1911. [945]

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TEI" MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., after noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911. [948]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo, from London, Calcutta, Bombay, and other ports. From Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [951]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [961]

**When Weaning Baby**

On the addition of water as directed, it forms an accurately estimated humanised milk, and may be given alternately with the natural food without fear of upsetting the child or causing digestive disturbance. Weaning can therefore proceed gradually with comfort both to mother and child. Farinaceous foods should not be given at this time.

**The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1.**

**The 'Allenburys' Foods**

PAMPHLET ON INFANT FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT FREE

**Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.**

The 'Allenburys' DIET is a Milk and Cereal Food for ADULTS.







## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE &amp; PORTLAND (Or.).

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
ORTERIC...	17,000	Jas. Findlay...	4th August.
SUVERIC...	11,000	F. S. Cowley...	22nd August.
KUMERIC...	11,000	G. B. McGill...	26th September.

To be followed by other Steamers of this Company at regular intervals. Call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers. The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL. TELEPHONE No. 780.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM COLOMBO:

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, (MANAGING AGENTS).

## CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RIVER PLATE. Ports transhipping to CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE Steamers at CALCUTTA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM CALCUTTA:

Frequent Sailings (End August, End September.)

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

## AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST STEAM COAL, GAS COAL, HOUSE COAL.

From the West Wallend and Aberdare Mines (New South Wales) always on hand.

For Prices, delivered or ex Godown, apply to—

ANDREW WEIR &amp; Co., (THE BANK LINE AGENCY), KING'S BUILDING (Fourth Floor).

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911.

## SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION: SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; MOJI "YEDDO" About 3rd August.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to TELEPHONE No. 171.

OLOF WIJK &amp; CO., CHINA AGENCIES, ARTIEBOLAG.

46; YORK BUILDINGS TOP FLOOR.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TYLIWONG	—	—	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TIPIANAS	—	—	JAVA	Second half of July
TIJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TIJIMARI	—	—	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TIJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
TIJILATAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TIJITAREM	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 24th July, 1911.

Telephone No. 375.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Persia* is due to arrive at Hongkong tomorrow between 4 and 6 a.m.The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from San Francisco on the 5th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st prox.The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru*, sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 8th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 17th inst. for this port via Timor and Manila.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 14th inst. p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 28th ult., left Singapore on the 22nd inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst., at 6 a.m.

MERCANTILE STEAMERS.

The Japanese str. *Kanamaru* left Moji on the 18th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here to-day.The H.A. Line str. *Ambria* left Singapore on the 20th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst. p.m.The N.Y.K. str. *Yawata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Hikano Maru* (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via usual ports on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th inst. from South America, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about the 1st prox.The str. *Glentworth* passed the Suez Canal on the 4th inst., and is due here on or about the 1st prox.The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via ports on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.The Olof Wijk & Co. str. *Yeddo* left Port Said on the 6th inst., and is expected here on or about the 3rd prox.The Rother Line str. *Salsuma* left New York on the 10th ult. for Hongkong and Far East.The Mogul Line str. *Braemar* left United Kingdom on the 30th ult. for Hongkong via the Straits.The T.K.K. str. *Bayu Maru* sailed from Valparaiso for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 29th September.The T.K.K. str. *Yeddo* left Yokohama for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is due here on or about the 10th prox.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left Shanghai via Foonhow on the 22nd inst., at 2 a.m., and may be expected here tomorrow at 4 p.m.The P. & O. S. N. Co. str. *Socotra* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 27th inst., at about 6 a.m.The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is due here on or about the 10th prox.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

TAIKOO DOCK YARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. 50-TON HYDRAULIC TESTING MACHINE FOR CHAINS, WIRE ROPES, RIVETS AND METAL SPECIMENS.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6". Pumps empty Dock in 2 1/2 hours. THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work. Dockyard Manager Mr. J. R. R. can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE. HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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## SOME STORIES OF THE LATE KING LEOPOLD.

From an article of great personal interest which Mr. Xavier Paul contributes to this month's *Contemporary Review*, on the late King of the Belgians, we take the following paragraphs—

"I am bound to admit that the King spared neither time nor energy when he scented a 'bat' he called a 'capital stroke of business.' I can still see him, one afternoon, leaving Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau's villa at the Cap d'Antibes, near Cannes, where he had gone to pay the Prince Minister a visit, and perceiving, on the road leading to the station, a magnificent villa in park that looked as if it were abandoned.

"Who owns that property?" he asked suddenly. "An Englishman, sir, who never comes near it."

"We have time to look over it," said the King, "before the train leaves for Nice. Somebody fetch the gardener."

The gardener was not to be found, but the gate was open. Leopold II. walked in, without hesitation, followed by Baron Suzy, my colleague, M. Olivi, and myself, hurried along the deserted paths and praised the beauty of the vegetation; but when it became time to go we discovered to our dismay that someone had looked the gate while we were inside.

There was no key, no possibility of opening it. We called and shouted in vain. Nobody appeared. The train was due before long; the King began to grow impatient. What were we to do? Olivi had a flash of genius. He ran to a shed, the roof of which showed above the nearest thickets, and returned with a ladder.

"If your Majesty does not mind, you will be able to get over the wall."

The King accepted impassively, and the ascent began. Baron Suzy went first, then I, and the King, in his turn, climbed the rungs, supported by Olivi. Baron Suzy and I, perched upon the top of the wall, hoisted the King up. We were joined by Olivi, and then a dreadful thing happened: the ladder swayed and fell! There we were, all four of us, astride the wall, swinging our legs without any means of getting down on the other side.

"We look like burglars," said the King, with a forced laugh.

There was nothing for it but to jump. The distance from the top of the wall to the slope beside the road was not great; and Baron Suzy, Olivi, and I succeeded in falling on our feet without much difficulty. The King, however, who landed on one leg and looked agitated, could not think of it.

Then Olivi, who certainly proved himself a most resourceful man that day, solved the problem. He suggested that the King should climb down upon our shoulders. The King, accordingly, let himself slide on to the shoulders of Baron Suzy, who passed him on to Olivi's back, while I caught hold of his long legs and deposited his huge feet safely on the ground!

Some years later, seeing Olivi at the station at Nice.

"I remember you, M. Olivi," said Leopold II. "You took part in our great gymnastic display at Antibes."

"I did, sir."

"Well, you know, M. Olivi, there is no need for me to climb the wall now? I have the key; the property is mine."

He was a sceptic to the verge of indifference, and yet entertained odd antipathies and aversions. For instance, he hated the piano, and was terrified of a cold in the head. Whenever he had to select a new side-decamp, he always began by asking two questions:

"Do you play the piano? Do you catch cold easily?"

If the officer replied in the negative the King said:

"That's all right," and the side-decamp was appointed; but if he ill-luck the poor fellow returned an evasive answer, his fate was doomed: he went straight back to his regiment.

This inexplicable dread of the cornea had attained such proportions that during the last years of the King's life, the people about him—including the ladies—discovered a simple and ingenious expedient for obtaining a day's leave when they wanted it: they simply sneezed without stopping. At the third explosion, the old sovereign gave a suspicious look at the sneezer and said:

"I shan't want you to-day."

And the trick was done.

He had idiosyncrasies, like most mortals. For instance, he used to have four buckets of seawater dashed over his body every morning, by way of a bath; he expected partridges to be served at his meals all the year round; and he had his newspapers ironed like pocket-handkerchiefs before reading them: he could not endure anything like a fold or crease in them. Lastly, when addressing the servants, he always spoke of himself in the third person. Thus he would say to his chauffeur, "Wait for him," instead of "Wait for me." Those new to his service, who had not been warned, were puzzled to know to what mysterious person he referred.

We did our best to prevent his seeing the satirical drawings in which he figured in attitudes unbecoming the dignity of a king; but we did not always succeed. Fortunately, his sense of humour exceeded any grudge which he may have felt. Remembering that he possessed an astonishing double in the person of an old Parisian called M. Mabille, he never failed to exclaim, when by some unlucky chance his eyes fell upon a caricature of his Royal features:—

"There, they're tearing that unfortunate M. Mabille again! And how like me he is! Lord, how like me he is!"

One evening, at a reception which the King was giving to the local authorities in his chalet at Ostend, the venerable rector of the parish came up to him with an air of concern, and, drawing him respectfully aside, said:

"Sir, I feel profoundly grieved. There is a rumour, I am sorry to say, that your Majesty's private life is not marked by the austerity suited to the lofty and difficult task which the Lord has laid upon the monarchs of this earth. Remember, sir, that it behooves kings to set an example to their subjects."

And the worthy rector, taking courage from the fact that he had known Leopold II. for thirty years, pushed him a long sermon. The prince, adopting an air of attention, listened to the hemlock with out a quiver of a muscle. When, at last, the priest had exhausted his eloquence:

"What a funny thing, monseigneur, is curé!" murmured the King, fixing him with that cold glance of his, from under his wrinkled eyelids. "Do you know, people have told me exactly the same thing about you?" Only, I refused to believe it, you know!"

FOR SALE.

FOUND VOLUMES of the HON-KUN WEEKLY PRESS. July to December 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 6.05 p.m.—The depression to the Southward of Hongkong appears to be almost stationary.

On the 23rd at 11.05 a.m.—The barometer continues to fall slowly at the stations bordering the China Sea.

Practically no change of position can be detected in the depression to Southward of Hongkong, but it is probably becoming deeper.

The typhoon over the Pacific is situated far to the South-east of the Loochoos. It continues to move towards N.W. The barometer has ceased to fall at the B-nius, while it continues to drop at the Loochoos.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.

Strong N.E. and E. winds may be expected over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: E. winds, fresh; fair, equally.

Formosa Channel: E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong and Hainan: fresh.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 23rd.—AT A.M.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Humidity: Wind: Direction: Force: Weather.

W'ostock 7 a. 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Namuro 6 a. 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Hakodate 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Tokio 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Kobe 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Yokohama 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Osaka 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Kyushu 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Shanghai 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Amoy 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Swatow 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Taipei 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Manila 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Cebu 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Labuan 29.97 56 87 ESW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

F. G. Figg, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, July 23rd, 1911.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gale, hail, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, equally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, wind (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 24th to 30th, 1911.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week: Days of Month: H'kong Mean Time: Height: H'kong Mean Time: Height.

Mon. 24 7 26 7 50 m 0 37 a 3 2

Tues. 25 8 16 7 40 m 2 55 a 3 0

Wed. 26 9 3 7 30 m 2 38 a 3 1

Thurs. 27 11 12 7 3 m 4 23 a 3 1

Fri. 28 10 34 7 5 m 3 52 a 2 9

Sat. 29 9 23 7 4 m 5 40 a 2 9

Sun. 30 11 9 7 0 m 6 17 a 3 0

0 5 a 6 3 6 53 a 1 5

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 23rd.

Previous Date On Date

Barometer 29.57 29.63 29.56

Temperature 83 83 84

Humidity 79 70 63

Wind Direction E E E E

Weather eg c b

Highest open air Temperature on 22nd 85

Lowest open air Temperature on 22nd 78







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	Noon, 26th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SOCOTRA Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 27th July	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell, R.N.R.	About 3rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS of CALL	DELHI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R.	Noon, 5th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th July 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SENGAN"	On 27th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 27th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 29th July, 10 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.

### DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon in casual REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TANING" Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 22nd July, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

### NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

#### OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

S.S. AMBRIA	23th July
S.S. ALESIA	24th Aug.
S.S. RHEINFELS	25th Aug.
S.S. SUEVIA	26th Sept.
S.S. SACHSEN	20th Oct.
S.S. BAYERN	6th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SPEZIA	2nd Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. LEBERIA	7th Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. SEGROVIA	12th Aug.
FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SAXONIA	17th Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESIA	21st Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	23rd Aug.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent cuisine.

### FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 28th July, at 1 P.M.

### FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart { WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 1 P.M.  
During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 24th July 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN, SWATOW, TUNGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Wed. day, 26th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday 29th July 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday 5th Aug. 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUISANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug. Noon.

### RETURN TOURS TO JAPA

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUISANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yon to Japan. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

### IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

#### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23th, Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Stevens	FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, Oct. 6th, Noon.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 23th July, at Noon.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,500	S. Togo	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hoshino	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinojuna	WED. DAY, Dec. 13th, Noon.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,	
TO SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 45-0-0, Single
TO NEW YORK	\$ 71-10-0
TO LONDON	\$ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
	\$ 125-0-0, " 24 "
SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00

SPECIAL RATES (First-Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 24 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

### REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED. DAY, 9th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED. DAY, 6th Sept. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

### HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	MONDAY, 24th July, at 4 P.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED. DAY, 26th July, at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL,  
MANAGER

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### JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

#### A SMALL CASK OF

## O. B. BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

## "Just Try It"

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## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov. at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec. at 1 P.M.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.  
THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 11th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.  
To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, To European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at 11 A.M.  
CHINA ..... 10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 11 A.M.

On the Fine Mail Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via New York " " £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[48]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

### (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

#### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	9,000	{ WED. DAY, 2nd Aug. at Daylight
	IYO MARU Capt. R. Taketa	7,000	{ WED. DAY, 16th Aug. at Daylight
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	{ WED. DAY, 30th Aug. at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	{ SATURDAY, 12th Aug. from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	{ TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	7,000	{ TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	{ FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	5,000	{ FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	7,000	{ WED. DAY, 2nd Aug.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawa	8,000	{ THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	{ TUESDAY, 25th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	5,000	{ TUESDAY, 1st Aug. at Noon.

† Calling at Djibouti.  
§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

### HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

#### SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

41-40.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

## THOS. COOK & SON,

### TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 16, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG  
SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

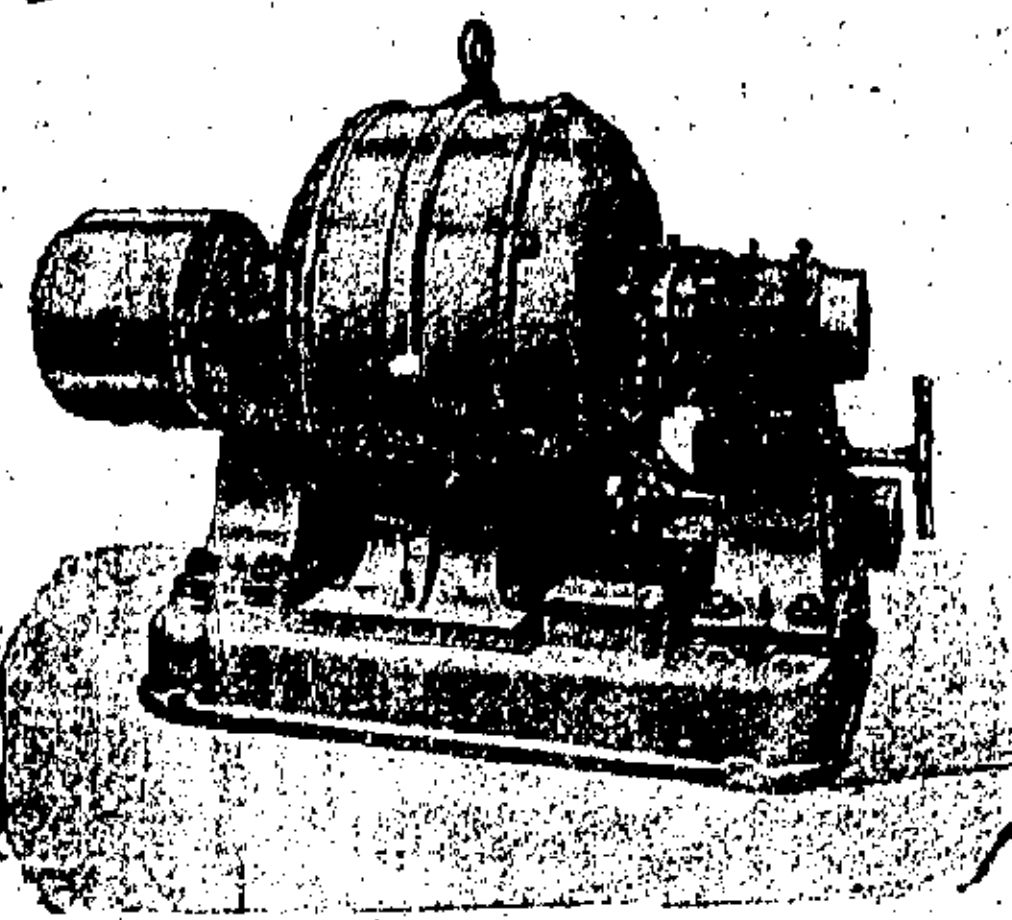
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASH.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office:— LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

756





ELEKTROIZITATS  
ACTIENGESellschaft  
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BERGERHOF  
RHELD.  
ELECTRIC MOTORS,  
DYNAMOS,  
VENTILATORS,  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

**Hoehl** Extra Dry  
gout americain  
Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

#### POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Persia, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Alcid, with the German Mail of the 28th June, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst. at 3 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 2th inst. at 6 a.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Empire	Monday, 24th, 11:00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Monday, 24th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila	Sai Tai	Monday, 24th, 1:15 P.M.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Monday, 24th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Datig Maru	Monday, 24th, 3:00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Typhoon	Monday, 24th, 4:00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Persia	Monday, 24th, 5:00 P.M.
Haiphong	Johanna	Monday, 24th, 5:00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Bingo Maru	Monday, 24th, 5:00 P.M.
Kedung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Canada Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 10:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Daigang	Tuesday, 25th, NOON
Macao	Sai Tai	Tuesday, 25th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Tuesday, 25th, 3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sinla	Wednesday, 26th, 10:00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Swatow, Teikong, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin  
Haiphong  
Shanghai  
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya

KEHLUN, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow  
Manila  
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE  
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
Kobe and Yokohama

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents).  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Waihaiwei and Tientsin  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)  
Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 22nd.	
ON LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bills, on demand	198
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	198
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	198
Credits, at 4 months' sight	198
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	198
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	231
ON GERMANY —	
On demand	134
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
ON BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA —	
On demand	88
ON MANILA —	
On demand	88
ON SINGAPORE —	
On demand	77
ON BATAVIA —	
On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG —	
On demand	11
ON SAIGON —	
On demand	1
ON BANGKOK —	
On demand	24
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$37.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24

#### SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$7.24 discount
Chinese	10 " " \$7.55 "
Hongkong	10 " " \$7.11 "
Hongkong	10 " " \$7.21 "

#### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HON KONG, JULY 22ND, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID.	DE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all		\$910, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all		\$288.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all		\$94
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all		\$1
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all		Tls. 67 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all		\$6, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all		Tls. 46
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all		Tls. 54
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all		Tls. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all		\$21 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all		\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all		\$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$54	all		\$8
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all		Tls. 50, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all		Tls. 84
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all		\$4.00, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all		\$2.00, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all		\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all		\$119, sellers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	\$25	all		\$74, sellers
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all		\$11
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	all		\$180
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all		\$18 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	16,000	\$10	all		\$7
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50		\$210, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20		\$121, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25		\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50		\$335, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5		Tls. 170
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,450	\$250	\$100		\$815
Yongtsee Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60		\$205, @ Ex 73
LAND AND BUILDINGS.—					
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all		\$96, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all		\$64, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$90	\$30		\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all		Tls. 94
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all		\$47, sales
MINING.—					
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all		\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	230,000	\$1	all		\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all		\$12 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1		\$110, buyers
RAFFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all		103, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all		101, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all		\$103, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all		\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all		\$31, sal. & sel.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all		\$64, L/don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all		\$5 17.6
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all		\$26, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all		\$26 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all		\$164, buyers
STORERS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all		\$25, sales
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all		\$9, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all		\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all		\$34, buyers
Wegmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all		\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all		12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$10	all		\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all		\$300
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all		\$6

Daily Wire			
Para Rubber in London	Loans	Amount.	Value.
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 757,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum
		VER	N. S. M. Y. T.

司公限有林威積  
**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**  
Gas Lighting, Heating and Cooking.

The most Efficient, Economical, and Reliable is the  
**British Welsbach System.**

Q The Welsbach guaranteed burners, with Mantles of Welsbach Manufacture and Welsbach Artistic Fittings, make Welsbach not only the lightest but the most beautiful of all lights.

Q Also the Welsbach Kerosene Incandescent Lamp gives the highest results with the lowest consumption.

Q Every description of Gas Fittings, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Oil Incandescent Lamps, Oil Cooking Stoves and Accessories, can be seen at the Show-rooms

14, Des-Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.  
(Sole Agents for The Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., London.)

CLEARING OUT STOCK OF MANTLES AND FITTINGS AT CUT PRICES. 73

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**Bouton Rouge**  
and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's  
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80  
PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



#### THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

**Milkmaid**



**STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK.**

A trial of which will satisfy you of its  
EXCELLENCE.

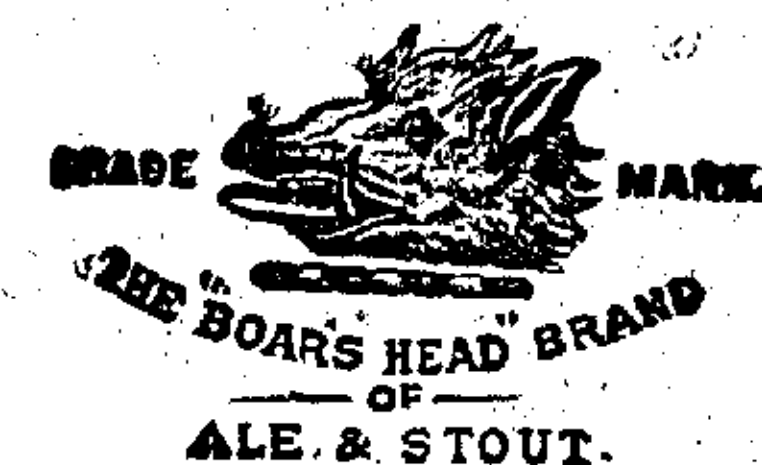
PRICE:  
20 Cents Per Tin,  
\$2.50 For Doz. Tins,  
\$20.00 For Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAN HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
NUTRIL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,  
11, Caine Road.

#### THE MOST POPULAR BRAND OF GUINNESS' STOUT

ON THE MARKET IS

J. & C. HALL & CO.



SOLE AGENTS:

**H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,**

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

TO-DAY		OPIUM.	
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Town, by Public Works Dept.		July 1st.	
4 p.m.—Meeting of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce at City Hall.		Quotations are:—	
9.15 p.m.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.		Malwa New	\$2,200/2,250 per picul.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.	
Tuesday, 8th Aug.—Ninetieth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of H. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.	
Malwa Old	\$2,280/2,300
Malwa Older	\$2,320/2,350
Malwa V. Old	\$2,360/2,400
Parian fine quality	\$1,175
Parian extra fine	\$2,025
Patna New	\$2,450
Patna Old	\$2,425
Banar New	\$2,400
Banar Old	\$2,400

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

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